

# WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—out, right or wrong  
our Country.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1840.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY  
WEST OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

All communications for this paper should be ad-  
dressed to JAMES C. DUNN.

AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN IN-  
FLUENCE.—I CONJURE YOU TO BELIEVE ME, FELLOW-  
CITIZENS—THE JEALOUSY OF A FREE PEOPLE OUGHT  
TO BE CONSTANTLY AWAKE—SINCE HISTORY AND EX-  
PERIENCE PROVE, THAT FOREIGN INFLUENCE IS ONE  
OF THE MOST BANEFUL FOES OF A REPUBLICAN GOV-  
ERNMENT.—Washington's Farewell Address.

"I HOPE WE MAY FIND SOME MEANS, IN FUTURE,  
OF SHIELDING OURSELVES FROM FOREIGN INFLUENCE,  
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, OR IN WHATEVER FORM IT  
MAY BE ATTEMPTED. I CAN SCARCELY WITHHOLD  
MYSELF FROM JOINING IN THE WISH OF SILAS DEANE  
—THAT THERE WERE AN OCEAN OF FIRE BETWEEN  
THIS AND THE OLD WORLD."—Jefferson.

"Whether successful or not, succeeding generations shall  
know, that we understood our Rights and Liberties, and  
were neither afraid nor ashamed to assert or maintain  
them; and that we ourselves may have at least this con-  
solation in our chains, that it was not through our negli-  
gence that this People were enslaved."—Instructions of the Peo-  
ple of Lexington to their Representatives in the General  
Court of Massachusetts, 1772.

The Legislature of Louisiana, in their resolu-  
tions to Congress, calling for a modification or  
repeal of our Naturalization Laws, have taken a  
noble, independent stand for their country. Their  
patriotic example should be followed by every  
State in the Union. Their moral firmness is  
worthy of all imitation. This is no party mea-  
sure; it rises immeasurably above all narrow and  
confined considerations; it looks at the great and  
permanent good of the whole. The question is  
whether this country shall be governed by native  
citizens, or by foreigners; and this is a question  
which this generation must decide. A few years  
will place it beyond their control. They will  
awake to a sense of their condition when they  
cannot retrieve their fatal error. This is the time,  
while the power remains, and it should be seized  
with a force of purpose which nothing can defeat.

TWENTY-SECOND FEBRUARY, 1840.—With the  
birth of this day, one hundred and eight years  
ago, was born a child. He was named George.  
He grew and became a man. He fought the bat-  
tles of his country and won her victories. He  
launched a new ship of State, and, helm in hand,  
sailed her safely through an eight year's voyage  
into the port of prosperity. His name was un-  
tarnished—his goodness beyond praise. He then  
resigned the command of his vessel to another,  
and retired to his farm. He there lived, beloved  
by all; and died, lamented by liberty's votaries—  
regretted by the world.

George Washington is no more; but his works  
live. Study them—ponder them well—and none  
more than the following words, contained in his  
farewell address to the People of the United States:

"Against the insidious wiles of Foreign influ-  
ence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens),  
the jealousy of a free People ought to be  
constantly awake; since history and experience  
prove, that foreign influence is one of the most  
baneful foes of a Republican Government."

On the 14th December, 1799, this man died,  
having seen the good ship in full sail for twenty-  
two years, with very little deviation in her course.  
Sill, he saw the influence Foreigners would have  
on our Institutions—with his peculiar foresight,  
and with his ever watchful and paternal care, he  
warned his children to beware of them. Will  
they heed his voice? Answer, Native Americans,  
will you heed the warning of your *Pater Patrie*?  
Let not another 22d February dawn with the Na-  
turalization Laws in their present shape. Rouse  
from your lethargy ere it be too late—and with  
your brethren of New Orleans, commence the  
good work in earnest. The departed spirit of  
your beloved Washington is now hovering over  
you, and cheering you on in the good work.

Then strike the harp of Liberty.  
And set your groaning country free.

But, was Washington's voice the only one,  
that called us to the rescue? Hear what the great  
apostle of Liberty, Jefferson, says:

"I hope we may find some means in future,  
of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, poli-  
tical, commercial, or in whatever form it may be  
attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from  
joining in the wish of Silas Deane—that there  
were an ocean of fire between this and the old  
world."

With two such names at the head of the Repeal  
Party, we may cheerfully proceed in our good  
undertaking.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—Considerable  
preparations have been made in this city, to cele-  
brate this day in a becoming manner, by military  
parades, balls, &c. No expense or pains have  
been spared to render the balls attractive; and we  
understand the Assembly at Carusi's last night  
was a splendid affair. The ball to be given on  
Monday, by the Washington Light Infantry, (also  
in honor of the day,) will be conducted, we are  
told, in a manner to give satisfaction to all.

In Alexandria, the Fire Companies will have  
a procession, and an Oration from G. W. P. Cus-  
tis, Esq., adapted to the day.

In Georgetown College, an Oration will be  
delivered by a member of the Philadelpic Society.

The Fire Companies of this City are making  
great preparations for a celebration in April next.  
This is what we like to see; and we have no  
doubt, many wounds heretofore made, will be  
healed on that occasion. For, from where the  
beautiful "Anacostia" flows, to the margin of  
"Columbia's" Potomac waters, by the "Per-  
severance" of a "Franklin" your "Union" shall  
be preserved; there's a foundation for a toast at

your dinner—if you intend to have one; and if  
you don't, why we think you will be as well  
off—unless you intend to get it up on the Tem-  
perance principle. We hope this worthy pro-  
ject, so successfully begun, will be consummated  
to the gratification of all concerned.

We paid a visit to the Museum a few even-  
ings since, and was much gratified with the ar-  
rangement of it. Mr. Varden has done him-  
self, we think, great credit in his enterprise in  
fitting up the rooms on Four-and-a-half street, and  
we hope his patronage hereafter will be com-  
mensurate with his merit. He has begun a  
hazardous undertaking, in a pecuniary way, for  
the benefit of our citizens—we hope they will  
show their appreciation of his motives by "drop-  
ping in" occasionally to view his collection of  
curiosities, and while away an hour or so in the  
study of nature and art. We were sorry to learn  
from Mr. V., that he had not actually taken in  
enough since opening, to pay actual expenses;  
but, he says, he will finish the year he has be-  
gun at all hazards. We think no place is better  
calculated to pass off a dull evening with profit,  
than at the Museum,—where, for twenty-five  
cents, you can see enough to last you a week for  
meditation. Try it for yourself.

The Franklin Fire Company of this city, have  
received, and are about hanging in their cupola,  
a fine-toned alarm bell, weighing 535 pounds.  
It is a Spanish made one; and will be a great  
acquisition to this department of our defence.

The following communication, though some-  
what biting, is, nevertheless, true. As the author  
says, in a note, his "respects will be paid to Mr.  
Feathersonhaugh and others, at another time,"  
we give this specimen, in hopes that his other  
communications will give the "Devils their due"  
in every instance. If we did not know the au-  
thor to be a good and true Democrat, we should  
think he bore rather hard on the "powers that  
be;" but knowing this fact, we give his ideas  
in his own peculiarly felicitous style, and hope  
to hear from him again and often.

For the Native American.

In the popular branch of the Massachusetts  
Legislature, it has heretofore been the practice  
to place on the Judiciary Committee a majority  
of lawyers. That worthy fraternity, conse-  
quently, controlled the mode by which justice  
should be converted into law, and law into mo-  
ney. The people, at last, being unwilling to be  
broiled any more on this sort of Masonic grid-  
iron, determined that they would go into the  
fire altogether, or else suppress the preponderant  
influences of the bar. Accordingly, at the  
commencement of the session, the Representa-  
tives carried a resolution, requesting the Speaker  
to select from the agriculturists the major part  
of the Judiciary Committee. The Speaker re-  
plied in substance, that although there was no  
precedent for appointments by the House in that  
manner, yet he had too much respect for the  
wishes of the majority to deny the request; and  
notwithstanding he had already organized the  
Committees, and had preserved the custom of  
giving to the lawyers the jurisdiction which was  
so strenuously opposed, he would alter the ar-  
rangement.

In like manner it would be of advantage to  
the public if Congress would pass a resolution  
desiring the President to abstain hereafter from  
appointing foreigners to offices of trust and pow-  
er. When we were threatened with a French  
war a few years ago, it was remarked that the  
French Minister of War was the very gentle-  
man who had a long time officiated at the head  
of our Engineer Corps. It was well known that  
when Gen. Bernard accepted the invitation of  
Louis Philippe to return to France, that scien-  
tific and accomplished officer carried away with  
him complete plans of all our fortifications and  
harbors, thus enabling the French Government  
to attack us, whenever they desired, with all  
possible facility. Happily for both countries,  
good sense interposed in time to avert the ca-  
lamities of war; and though I do not believe  
that there was any reason to apprehend an over-  
throw of our destinies in case we had been in-  
vaded, yet the single fact that a foreigner was  
better acquainted with all our defences than any  
officer of our own Army, should be an admoni-  
tion.

The prevailing passion in this country to pre-  
fer the subjects of foreign powers to our own  
citizens, is quite conspicuous, and is in every  
respect impolitic and unjust. About a year ago,  
there were two vacancies in the Marine Corps.  
Nearly one hundred persons applied for those  
offices: among them was a brace of Irishmen.  
One of the representatives of Erin had been  
nearly all his life in our service, and was by no  
means such an exceptional candidate as the  
other, who ought to have felt too much pride to  
degrade himself from the dignity of a "Major,"  
to the simple rank of a Second Lieutenant.—  
"Ireland forever!" cried the President. "Hur-  
rah for the shamrock!" echoed the Secretary of  
the Navy. "Shillalahs are useful at elections!"  
exclaimed the Senate. "Amen!" groaned a  
tame and servile people. All the applications  
of American citizens were thrown under the  
table, and the two Irishmen were commissioned!

He who had been a Sergeant, bears his blushing  
honors meekly, punctually attends to his duties,  
and is evidently desirous of exemplifying, as far  
as possible, the wisdom and propriety of his ap-  
pointment. The other follows the current of  
his natural disposition. To some, he is fawning  
and sycophantic; to others overbearing and in-  
solent. The disgust of gentlemen, he has made  
himself a reproach to the service, and a by-word  
of contempt at the table of every mess. Shortly  
after the Marine Corps became defiled by this  
melancholy dispensation of Providence, the pom-  
pous "Major" stated, in effect, to a member of  
Congress and others, that he entered the Corps  
at the strong solicitation of his friends; that the  
appointment was forced upon him until some-  
thing more appropriate to his merits and ac-  
knowledgeed claims could be bestowed; and that  
he had already been promoted to an important  
office in the Corps. Since then, he has been  
branded as a liar, and has been put into con-  
vency by the officers who refused to mess with  
him. Why does he not demand a Court of In-  
quiry for his own vindication, or a Court Mar-  
tial for the punishment of those who have ac-  
cused him? Again, how does it happen that  
while all the Lieutenants whose commissions are

of later date than his, were compelled to go on  
duty without delay, this man, or, rather, this in-  
dividual, who glories in the sobriquet of "Ma-  
jor"—having baptized himself, against all ca-  
nonical rules—was allowed leave of absence  
eight or ten months? Was it because the others  
were American citizens, and therefore unworthy  
of indulgence? Or was it because this Irish-  
man, who was an actual subject of Great Brit-  
ain at the time he was cascaded into the service  
of the United States, commanded a greater re-  
spect than the others on account of his superior  
pecuniary advantages? His overweening vanity,  
and habitual familiarity with the autpodes of  
truth, induced him to proclaim on Pennsylvania  
avenue, that he had been invited by the Presi-  
dent to join the *Executive college* in a Northern  
tour! But even if such a miraculous invitation  
had, in reality, been given, for the pious pur-  
pose of converting the excursion of the Chief  
Magistrate into a penitential pilgrimage, still  
this would not satisfactorily explain the unex-  
ampled tardiness of the "Major" in joining his  
post, where he might have been several months  
before he would be needed as an instrument, to  
commemorate the martyrdom of our President.

There is a malign influence connected with  
the dog-star of this prodigy of Erin, calculated  
to break up every mess to which he may become  
attached. That influence has already produced  
extraordinary results at the Barracks at Head  
Quarters; and if the native-born citizens of the  
country knew the facts, and would reflect on the  
tendency of such instances to impair every prin-  
ciple that renders the inheritance of our fathers  
valuable, there would be a "unity of spirit and  
a bond of peace" throughout this land, which  
never can exist while we forget the distinguish-  
ing features of our Government. If we cast the  
priceless pearls of America before the vagrant  
swine of Europe, our posterity, when they ask  
for political bread, will receive nothing but  
stones; and the scoffing monarchists of the old  
world will point in derision to the broken frag-  
ments of that once glorious fabric, reared by the  
patriotic laborers of the Revolution, but unfor-  
tunately transmitted to degenerate sons, who,  
like the heterogeneous occupants of the Temple  
at Jerusalem, sacrilegiously turned a consecrated  
place into "a den of thieves."

If an occasional effusion be acceptable, you  
will hear again from

Your fellow citizen,  
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

For the Native American.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURED  
SILKS.

We were taken quite by surprise on Tuesday  
last, upon entering the Rotunda at the Capitol,  
to find a large table spread out with silk velvets,  
&c., which, upon inquiry, we found to have  
been made by Mr. John W. Gill, at Mount  
Pleasant, during the past summer. The articles  
exhibited consisted of large pieces of silk velvet,  
Terry velvet, tippet, plush, hat plush, &c., &c.,  
were all truly beautiful, and would not suffer in  
comparison with the most costly imported silk  
fabrics. Mr. Gill informed us that he commenced  
the silk business about a year since; that his  
velvets were all made from trees produced from  
the first year's planting; that a vest he had on  
was made for him in thirteen weeks from the  
day he planted his multicaulisbuds; that he had  
no difficulty in finding a market for his goods;  
indeed, some of them were sold in our presence  
at six dollars per yard, and from an exact cal-  
culation made by Mr. Gill, he finds that every  
acre of ground planted by him in multicaulis-  
buds last year, has yielded him \$350 neat. This  
little exhibition, and the facts connected with it,  
afforded us additional evidence that "silk may  
be grown in all the United States, not only for  
domestic purposes, but also as an article of  
commercial export."

From the New Orleans Native American.

Messrs. Editors:—

In your paper of yesterday, I perceive with  
great pleasure that the advocates of a repeal of the  
Naturalization Laws, had determined to abandon  
all party predilections, and unite and form one  
great Repeal Party throughout the United States.  
I congratulate you, Messrs. Editors, and the  
friends of the cause, on this movement. Your  
action will be responded to from one end of the  
Union to the other. New York, Maryland, Penn-  
sylvania and several of the old States, have al-  
ready commenced their labors in this holy cause.  
Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri, Illinois and  
others in the South and West, have caught the  
flame; and with the number already pledged to  
its support in this State, it must soon become the  
rallying party of all those who desire to see our  
free institutions transmitted unimpaired to pos-  
terity.

The Repeal Party, then, will be the Cynosure,  
to which all those who feel more interest in the  
perpetuity of our country than in the election of  
General Harrison or Van Buren, or the triumph  
of the Sub-treasury, or a national Bank,—will be  
directed.

The time for arguments on this subject has  
passed. Action is now required—or in a few  
years more every vestige of our republican form  
of Government will be buried in oblivion.

The attention of Congress must necessarily be  
drawn, during the present session, to the repeal  
of the Naturalization Laws. The voice of the  
native sons of the soil, and of a large majority of  
the respectable naturalized citizens of our coun-  
try, is loud in its demand. The Press, with its  
power, has not been invoked altogether in vain.  
Every day brings new accessions to the ranks,  
and ere the close of the present year, we may  
hope to see the Repeal Party supported by every  
patriotic American press, and composed of every  
virtuous and patriotic American citizen.

To your energies, Messrs. Editors, in this  
great cause, may be attributed the present ex-  
citement of the germ of the Repeal Party, which now  
in this city and State numbers thousands, and  
which, but a few months ago was composed of  
only a few isolated individuals—few in numbers,  
but indomitable in spirit—conscious of the recti-  
tude of their intentions.

Go on, then, gentlemen, in the path you have  
struck out, and the blessings of posterity will rest  
upon your labors.

Yours, &c.,  
A VIRGINIAN.

Two of a Trade.—A Physician being sum-  
moned to a vestry to reprimand the sexton for  
drunkenness, dwelt so long on the sexton's mis-  
conduct, that the latter indignantly replied,—  
"Sir, I was in hopes you would have treated my  
failings with more gentleness, or that you would  
have been the last man alive to appear against me,  
as I have covered so many blunders of yours!"

"Ain't I Buster," as the boiler said to the  
steamboat captain when it blew him sky high.

Census for 1840.—The census of the United  
States, to be taken during the present year, will  
be upon a more comprehensive plan than usual.  
Hitherto it has been customary to enumerate the  
inhabitants only, under the several classifica-  
tions of sexes, ages, colors, &c. By the late ac-  
tion of Congress for taking the census of 1840, the  
President of the United States was directed to  
cause the statistics of the country, relating to A-  
griculture, Manufactures, Mines, Commerce, &  
to be collected, and also statistical information  
in reference to Education.

The next census therefore will exhibit not only  
the amount of our population, but also a com-  
plete schedule of the aggregate property of the  
nation, ranged under different heads, and pre-  
sented at one view an accurate estimate of the  
vast resources of the United States, in all the  
various departments of industry, and including the  
numerous items of national wealth. Interrog-  
atories, adapted to elicit information on all the  
topics embraced in the new plan, have been pre-  
pared, to serve as formulas of statistical table.  
Little additional labor or expense will be incurred  
by this enlarged system of proceeding, since the  
same persons who would in the usual manner be  
employed to take the census of numbers, may  
very easily put such other questions as may be  
required by the present regulation. One opera-  
tion may serve to accomplish both duties as we  
as one only.—Baltimore American.

A PUZZLING AFFAIR.

Dirk Singer, a Prussian, charged Tjebbes Ry-  
ner, a Swede, (both snips) with having put him  
in bodily fear, *a la mode Anglais*.

The witnesses, as well as the principals, were  
foreigners, and each possessed only as much En-  
glish as a two months' residence may be suppo-  
sed to confer.

"Sir," said the complainant to Mr. Long, "I  
was speak some English very little well."

"I shall manage to understand you," said the  
magistrate.

"Schur, guts Meinheer, very goot. Den I was  
call myself some great rogne for noting, and he  
have say I come myself to dis country for take  
every body in. Den he sal make his first for  
box, and knock upon my nose very much."

Mr. Long—Call your witness.

A Swede came forward.

Mr. Long—What do you know of this mat-  
ter?

Swede—Ich spreek gein English. Nevare  
peak von vort of English.

Mr. Long—Why you are speaking English  
now. You'll do very well.

Swede—Hah! very little well I shall thought.

Mistare Singer make very bad name, and Mistare  
Rayner have try for some knock by his  
head face.

Defendant—He fus provoke-a me wis name,  
and say he con smack my eye ven I have knock  
my hand into his nose.

Mr. Long—Have you any witness?

A Swiss offered himself without character.

Mr. Long—Were you present when this hap-  
pened?

Swiss—Iss, sure, dey bote have much loud  
words. Dis-a man dere call-a my frow a "Jew,"  
ven he am nevare vas von Jew.

Mr. Long—And I suppose this epithet was  
considered as a sort of affront?

Swiss—Very mosh, sare. Zo my frow call up-  
on him back as von ver domd schweinhalb, dat  
is, de hedgehog, and den dey strook von upon  
another.

Mr. Long—Well, I cannot make out who is  
in the wrong, I dismiss the warrant.

The foreigners set up an indelible jabber,  
and were ushered into the passage.—N. O. Pic.

A Roman Catholic priest, of the name of Math-  
ew, has succeeded in enrolling nearly half a mil-  
lion whiskey drinkers in Ireland as members of  
the Temperance Society.—It is a curious fact,  
that not one man out of all this number, who  
signed the pledge, has violated it.

WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, }  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1840. }

Present: Messrs Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Mau-  
ry, Gunton, Watterston, Clarke, Brady, Marshall and  
Dove.

The President and Vice-President of the Board being  
absent, Mr. Gunton was, on motion, called to the  
chair.

The resolution in relation to the damage by the late  
breaking up of the ice or the late freshet being under  
consideration on Monday last, when the Board adjourned,  
was taken up, and, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dove introduced an act making an appropriation  
for graduating 7th street from L to M street, which was  
twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improve-  
ments.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the committee to whom was re-  
ferred the bill amendatory of the act to regulate the  
sweeping of chimneys and for other purposes connected  
therewith, approved November 29, 1839, reported, by  
way of amendment a substitute therefor, but before the  
question was taken thereon the bill was, on motion, or-  
dered to lie on the table.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council au-  
thorizing and directing the committee a petition to re-  
present the interests of the Corporation before Congress to  
ask of that body a grant to aid this Corporation to estab-  
lish the common school system of education in this city  
and for other purposes, was taken up, twice read, and  
amended, and was read the third time and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council to au-  
thorize John Varden to exhibit his museum without taking  
out a license therefor was taken up, read three times,  
and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council to au-  
thorize the opening of an alley in square 454 was taken  
up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Im-  
provements.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council  
authorizing the Mayor to have the act for the preserva-  
tion of game printed in handbill form and for other pur-  
poses, was taken up, read three times, and passed.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council  
concerning the charter of the city of Washington was  
taken up, twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall introduced a resolution appointing a se-  
lect committee to examine the damage done at the inter-  
section of 6th street east and M street south by the late  
freshet; read three times and passed, and Messrs Wat-  
ter-ton, Brady, and Marshall were appointed the commit-  
tee.

And then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, }  
MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1840. }

All the members present except Mr. Carbery.

The President being absent, the Board proceeded to  
the election of a President pro tem., when, after several  
ballotings, John C. Harkness, Esq., was declared duly  
elected.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee of Ways and Means,  
to whom was referred the bill entitled An act supplemen-  
tal to an act authorizing the Mayor to issue a lottery li-  
cense to Alfred Wallingford, reported the same with an  
amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill was, on  
motion, indefinitely postponed.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stat-  
ing a deficiency in the appropriation for the support of  
the poor for the present year; which was read, and re-  
ferred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Magruder introduced a joint resolution authorizing  
the Mayor to have the act for the preservation of game  
printed in handbill form and for other purposes, which  
was read three times and passed with an amendment.

Mr. Bacon introduced a joint resolution concerning  
the Potomac bridge—which was read twice and laid on  
the table.

And then the Board adjourned.

## WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Alum, per pound	-	10
Butter, per pound	-	37
Beef, per pound	-	10
Bacon, per 100 pounds, hog round	-	10
Candles, Dipped, per pound	-	00
Do. Mould do.	-	00
Do. Sperin do.	-	00
Coffee, Havana, per bag	-	13
Do. Rio do.	-	13
Do. Java do.	-	11
Do. St Domingo do.	-	11
Corn Meal, from wagons, per bushel	-	65
Corn, per barrel	-	2 50 3 00
Cheese, per 100 pounds	-	10 11
Clover Seed, per bushel	-	11 00 00
Flour, family, per barrel	-	7 50 0 00
Do. superfine do.	-	6 00 6 50
Flax Seed, per bushel	-	1 25 1 50
Hay, per cwt.	-	62 1 00
Herrings, per barrel	-	5 50 00
Lard, per keg	-	12 13
Molasses, West India, per gallon	-	40 45
Do. New Orleans do.	-	45 50
Do. Sugar House do.	-	62 00
Oats, from wagons,	-	33 40
Oil, Summer, per gallon, \$1. Winter	-	1 50 00
Pork, per hundred	-	6 00 7 00
Plaster, per ton	-	4 50 4 75
Rice, per pound	-	6 0
Rye, per bushel	-	70 80
Rye Chop, do.	-	75 85
Salt, per barrel	-	9 00 12 00
Salt, fine, per sack	-	2 25 2 60
Sugar, Porto Rico, per 100 pounds	-	8 50 9 50
Do. New Orleans do.	-	7 50 8 00
Do. Havana, white do.	-	12 00 13 00
Do. Loaf, per pound	-	14 15
Tea, Young Hyson, per chest	-	50 65
Do. Gunpowder do.	-	70 85
Do. Imperial do.	-	70 90
Do. Souchong do.	-	40 00
Wheat, per bushel	-	1 00 1 00
Whiskey, common, per barrel	-	25 30
Do. old do.	-	45 50

NOTICE.—The Washington Lyceum No. 1,  
will hold their regular weekly meeting on Tuesday even-  
ing, Feb. 23d, at 7 o'clock, at the Society's room on C  
street, opposite Carusi's Saloon.

Mr. J. T. Ward will deliver an Essay on the character  
of Washington. After which, Mr. Bishop will read his  
Farewell Address.

The following question will then be discussed.—Is the  
practice of Law of more benefit to the community than  
Medicine?

The public are invited to attend.  
By order, WM. J. DOUGLASS, Sec.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—T. F. HARKNESS